

42284. PENNISETUM GLAUCUM (L.) R. Br. Poaceæ. Pearl millet.
(*Pennisetum typhoideum* Rich.)

From Dakar, Senegal, Africa. Presented by Mr. W. J. Yerby, American consul, through Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 23, 1916.

"This head of pearl millet from Mr. W. J. Yerby measures 26 inches in length, while the average length of pearl millet heads is not more than 8 to 10 inches. Although of exceptional size the head is well filled, and the strain should be a good seed producer if it will mature in our Southern States." (H. N. Vinall.)

42285. CELTIS TALA Gillies. Ulmaceæ. Nettle tree.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Presented by Señor Benito J. Carrasco, director, Botanic Gardens. Received March 21, 1916.

"*Tala*. A large spiny tree, which is suitable for shaping, and especially for street planting. From the cool and temperate regions of Argentina." (Carrasco.)

42286 to 42291.

From Siena, Italy. Presented by the director, Botanic Garden, University of Siena. Received March 24, 1916.

42286. CASUARINA GLAUCA Sieber. Casuarinaceæ. Beefwood.

"The *Australian oak*, or *swamp oak*, is a tree of moderate size, growing to the height of 60 to 70 feet, usually straight and of rapid growth. The timber is red, beautifully marked, hard and tough, and is used for cabinet work and staves. In periods of drought the foliage is used for feeding stock. When the trees are cut down, the young growth shoots up quickly from the stump. It grows in the coastal districts here, in marshy country, and frequently in land submerged with tidal water. The timber makes the very best fuel, and the tree is the second best that I know of for planting in wet or moist locations. It also makes a good and handsome shade tree." (B. Harrison, in *The Everglades Magazine*, April, 1913.)

42287. CORNUS CAPITATA Wall. Cornaceæ. Bentham's cornel.

A small tree or shrub, often low and bushy in cultivation, but reported to have the appearance of a small apple tree in Nepal, where it is a native. It bears dense heads of yellowish flowers and attractive deep red-orange fruits about the size of a nectarine. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, vol. 78, pl. 4641, 1852.)

42288. GLEDITSIA CASPICA Desf. Cæsalpiniaceæ. Honey locust.

A tree 30 to 50 feet high, of beautiful foliage, with strong spines sometimes 8 inches long, pod 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch broad. Hohenacker [Enum. Talysch, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 1838:351] states that the tree is abundant toward the village of Astarā in Talysch Province, Russia, and is known by the Tartar name *lelegachatsch*; also that boys eat the sweet pulp of the pods, and that the pods are collected for fattening cattle. Its habitat is Asia, along the southern shore of the Caspian.

42289. PASSIFLORA FILAMENTO Cay. Passifloraceæ. Granadilla.

A handsome bluish passion flower resembling *Passiflora coerulea*, but differing in the brighter colors of the corona and in the corolla exceeding considerably the calyx. The flowers open in the night and close about noon the next day. Native of South America. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, vol. 46, pl. 2023, 1819.)